## ORIGINAL



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BEFORE THE ARIZONA CORPORATION CONTINUES TO IN 1 RECEIVED 2 Arizona Corporation Commission **COMMISSIONERS** 3 JEFFHATCH-MILLER - CHAIRMAN 22 P 3: 30 DOCKETED WILLIAM A. MUNDELL 4 MIKE GLEASON AUG 22 2006 AZ CORP COMMISSION KRISTIN K. MAYES DOCUMENT CONTROL 5 **BARRY WONG** DOCKETED BY 6 7 DOCKET NO. T-03471A-05-0064 IN THE MATTER OF THE FORMAL COMPLAINT OF ACCIPITER 8 COMMUNICATIONS, INC., AGAINST VISTANCIA COMMUNICATIONS, L.L.C., 9 SHEA SUNBELT PLEASANT POINT, L.L.C., AND COX ARIZONA TELCOM, LLC. 10 **MOTION TO STRIKE:** 11 STAFF ALLEGATIONS OF VIOLATIONS OF A.R.S. §§ 40-203 AND 40-321 **(I)** 12 **AND** 13 ALTERNATIVES FOR IMPOSING AND CALCULATING PROPOSED FINE **(II)** 14 15 Cox Arizona Telcom, LLC ("Cox") moves to strike any and all testimony in Arizona 16 Corporation Commission Staff's rejoinder testimony that sets forth new potential violations and 17 18 new bases for calculating a \$2 million-dollar fine. In its rejoinder testimony, filed just 9 business days before trial, Staff now accuses Cox of 19 violating both A.R.S. §§ 40-203 and 40-321 as further justification for a fine against Cox. Those 20 alleged violations were not set forth in Staff's initial Rebuttal Testimony which specifically 21 identified legal bases for a proposed fine (including alleged facts underlying those bases). Nor did 22 Cox introduce any new evidence in its Rebuttal Testimony that would justify Staff adding new 23 bases for a fine. 24 Staff's Rebuttal Testimony set forth the specific statutes under which Staff believes a fine 25

may be imposed, as well as the specific basis for the calculation of a fine under those statutes.

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However, Staff has made new assertions in its Rejoinder testimony that: (i) a fine is further authorized through a cryptic reference to Title 40, Ch. 2, Art. 9 – without specific statutory citation and (ii) additional methodologies to calculate the proposed fine. In the interest of due process, these allegations should have been disclosed in Staff's opening Rebuttal Testimony which was intended to act in lieu of Staff's complaint in this docket. The allegations certainly were not set forth in the Accipiter complaint. This is particularly true given that Staff is seeking to impose a \$2 million fine on Cox. The newly and untimely disclosed allegations and bases for the proposed fine should be stricken.

Not only did the Staff raise the new bases for violations in a untimely manner, as an initial matter, the statutes do not impose obligations on a public service company nor do they provide the Commission any additional authority to fine a PSC. A.R.S. § 40-203 states:

When the commission finds that the rates, fares, tolls, rentals, charges or classifications, or any of them, demanded or collected by any public service corporation for any service, product, or commodity, or in connection therewith, or that the rules, regulations, practices or contracts, are unjust, discriminatory or preferential, illegal or insufficient, the commission shall determine and prescribe them by order, as provided in this title [emphasis added.]

## A.R.S. § 40-321 states:

- When the Commission finds that the equipment, appliances, A. facilities or service of any public service corporation, or the methods of manufacture, distribution, transmission, storage or supply employed by it are unjust, unreasonable, unsafe, improper, inadequate or insufficient, the commission shall determine what is just reasonable, safe, proper, adequate or sufficient, and shall enforce its determination by order or regulation.
- B. The commission shall prescribe regulations for the performance of any service or the furnishing of any commodity and upon proper demand and tender of rates, the public service corporation shall furnish the commodity or render the service within the time and upon the conditions prescribed.

Both statutes give the Commission the ability to identify conduct that it deems unacceptable, and then proscribe appropriate behavior in the future by rule or order. The statutes do not set forth specific standards – rather they use general and undefined terms that must be specifically defined in any rule or order. Clearly without further detail, there can be many differing views on what is

unjust, unreasonable, etc. Staff never identifies any practices that have been previously "proscribed" by the Commission. Apparently, Staff believes the Commission can identify, define, proscribe and then fine all in one fell swoop. Regardless, Staff fails to allege with any particularity how Cox's actions violate either statute, stating only on multiple occasions that the issue of how Cox violated these statutes will be addressed in its brief. See Abinah Rejoinder at 4; Rowell Rejoinder at 8.

Parties must have a notice and opportunity to be heard at a meaningful time and a meaningful manner. See Arizona Constitution Article 2 § 4; Comeau v. Arizona St. Bd. Of Dental Examiners, 196 Ariz. 102, 107, 993 P.2d 1066, 1071 (App. 1999); Salas v. Arizona Dept. of Economic Security, 182 Ariz. 141, 143, 893 P.2d 1304, 1306 (App. 1995). This is especially true when faced with a punitive sanction against it for alleged violations of Commission rules and orders. Raising additional claims just nine business days before the hearing fails to give Cox any meaningful notice and opportunity to be heard and defend itself against the ongoing onslaught of additional charges. Further, it is outrageous that Staff would even suggest that supposed violations can be addressed in briefs not even ordered yet, when Staff fails to state any particular claim as to how these statutes are violated. Basic due process requirements are not met and Cox is prejudiced by the introduction of additional allegations this close to trial. Thus, any charges stemming from either A.R.S. §§ 40-203 and/or 40-321 must be dismissed or stricken for failure to meet basic tenets of due process.

Further, Staff's newly identified methodologies for calculating its recommended fine must also be stricken for violating procedural due process. See Abinah Rejoinder Testimony at 6-8. In effect, Staff is now raising other conduct by Cox that in Staff's opinion could be considered "unlawful." To the extent those methodologies are based on underlying facts, Cox has been precluded from challenging the facts. Moreover, basing a fine on a potential future event, such as speculation as to what Cox might have received in revenues is improper and inappropriate. The Commission's fining authority is narrowly tailored under the statutes and Staff has an obligation to provide clear and specific notice of the basis of a fine. The basis for a fine cannot be a moving

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target or a list of hypotheticals any more than it can be an arbitrary number plucked from the air. Cox was provided no notice in any prior pleadings or testimony that Staff might base its fine on any of these other theories mentioned in Mr. Abinah's Rejoinder Testimony. To provide other justifications this close to the hearing prejudices Cox. Therefore, Mr. Abinah's references to alternative methods should be stricken.

Finally, and perhaps most shockingly, Mr. Abinah suggests that "the Commission should not be precluded from addressing [other] violations as well simply because Staff did not raise them in its testimony." Abinah Rejoinder Testimony at page 5, lines 11-19. This position is flatly contrary to principles of both substantive and procedural due process. This simply eliminates any due process in Cox's ability to defend itself against such as yet undetermined violations. No party can be expected to defend against charges not even raised. Mr. Abinah's statement on page 5, lines 11 through 19, of his Rejoinder Testimony should be stricken.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 22<sup>rd</sup> day of August, 2006.

COX ARIZONA TELCOM, LLC.

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